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VOL. II-NO. 119

Bevin & American Jewry

Newspapers Report Alleged Complaint

London, Feb. 19. The Conservative press said that the Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, told a private Parliamentary Labour Party meeting to-day that if it had not been for the influence of American Jewry, he could have reached a "temporary solution" of the Palestine problem.

Labour sources refused to comment on this.

Both the Evening Standard and the News said that Mr Bevin replied to the attacks of hostile Labourites on his Palestine policy by blaming United States Jewish influence.

The Standard said Mr Bevin told a group, "If I only had to deal with British Jewry, I could have reached a temporary solution of the problem, which would have ensured tranquillity for 20 years, during which a permanent arrangement could have been made."

The News said Mr Bevin referred to the "dangerous influence" of American Jewry. It said he hoped moderate Jews and moderate Arabs in Palestine would come together and cut the ground from under the extremists by forming a joint state on progressive lines.

The Standard said the Prime Minister, Mr Attlee, and six other Cabinet Ministers listened while Mr Michael Foot (Labour) challenged Mr Bevin to tear up the 1939 White Paper and a member of the Party's Foreign Affairs Committee asserted, "Mr Bevin has filed his petition in political bankruptcy."

MINISTER CHARGED

It was said Mr John Paton charged that Mr Bevin had admitted "complete and abject failure" and accused him of "abdicating Britain's responsibility for operating the ministry."

Mr Bevin was said to have pledged that Britain would accept and stand by any decision on Palestine which the United Nations finally made, even if it meant evacuation of Palestine.

Answering charges that his Palestine policy was conditioned by Arab oil considerations based on an anti-Soviet attitude, Mr Bevin was quoted as saying:

"I want to tell this Party that the future security of this country is entirely dependent on good relations with America and I am acting on that basis in order to see that never again in 1939-41 repeated, when this country stood alone."

"I also want good relations with Soviet Russia, but if Soviet Russia wants to drive a wedge between us and America or America tried to work us against Russia, I am not going to play." —United Press.

New Air Service To Hongkong

Oakland, Calif., Feb. 19. The Transocean Air Lines said to-day it expects to inaugurate a non-scheduled plane service to Manilla, Shanghai and Hongkong in a week or 10 days.

The company said planes will fly two trips weekly with passengers and cargo.

Transocean will use DC-4s and planes three-weekly flights from Oakland to Honolulu carrying freight only, beginning February 20.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Freedom of the Press

MR Latimer, the Kowloon magistrate, this week supported freedom of the press in reporting and publishing comments made in open court. The remainder of this privilege does not come easily. Over the years, Hongkong newspapers have become familiar with the technique of tentative suggestions, in public, and furtive overtures, in private, advocating restrictions of the freedom of the press. In most cases an open action would involve suppression of remarks or actions likely to embarrass, irrespective of whether publication is in the interests of the public. Those who would direct what should and what should not appear in print invariably ignore the fact that newspapermen and publishers are fully conscious of their responsibilities. It is generally acknowledged that a free press is a better guarantee of accurate, balanced and fearless reporting than any restrictive measures.

There is a not uncommon impression that newspapers possess unlimited licence in what they can publish. Where the press is subject to British law, this notion is erroneous. Editors and publishers are encompassed by a variety of legal restrictions and obligations. There is too, inherent in every newspaperman a certain pride in being able faithfully to record the events of the day, and he has a lively awareness of his duties, his privileges, and his responsibilities. The first function of a newspaper is to keep the public informed about events of the moment, without prejudice or favour. Any attempt to interfere with that function, whether by official control or direction, is to be regarded with distrust, and resisted.

India's Next Viceroy?



LORD MOUNTBATTEN

Big Appointment For Mountbatten Rumour

London, Feb. 19. It is strongly rumoured in knowledgeable London quarters to-night that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, former Supreme Commander of SEAC, will succeed Lord Wavell as Viceroy of India.

Official quarters declined to make any comment upon the suggestion. The Admiralty announced to-night that Lord Mountbatten had been appointed Rear-Admiral commanding the First Cruiser Squadron of the Mediterranean Fleet, the appointment to take effect in April this year. On January 6, he joined a senior officers' technical course at Portsmouth.

Persistent rumours and suggestions are current in London to-day to the effect that a change in the Viceroyalty of India is imminent.

STATEMENT AWAITED

Official quarters are silent on the subject but the political world is debating whether this will form one of the chief disclosures of the anxiously awaited statement of the British Government policy which the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee and the Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick Lawrence, will make in Parliament to-morrow.

The Government statement tomorrow hinges to a large extent upon the Congress Party's recent communication to the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, that it considered the Moslem League's position in the Indian Interim Government untenable in view of the League's boycott of the Constituent Assembly.

The Cabinet has considered the Congress Party's representation together with a communication from the Army Air Forces in the Azores reported that an Air France Constellation plane sent out an SOS at 12.10 today about 340 miles south-west of Lisbon.

The plane was said to have been en route from Bermuda to Casablanca.

Air France office at New York confirmed that the plane was in trouble but was unable to say how many people were on board. The United States steamer Robert Fulton and the Norwegian vessel Estrella were reported to be in the immediate vicinity.

RESCUE ON WAY

Two rescue aircraft are en route to the scene from Legens Field in the Azores and others from Port Lympia in French Morocco.

The Constellation, which left Bermuda at 9 p.m. on Tuesday took off from Legens Field at about 1 a.m. this morning. The plane radioed that all its cargo had been jettisoned and was circling the area where the ships Robert Fulton and Estrella were standing by.

A company spokesman said that the latest information available was that the plane had not yet come down in the sea but one of its four engines had failed.

NO PREDICTIONS

With the Cabinet's announcement only 24 hours distant responsible observers show no inclination to predict the direction of the British Government's decision.

The announcement which Mr Attlee will make is understood to be of considerable length and it will be simultaneously from New Delhi.

It is almost certain that the Conservative opposition leader, Mr Winston Churchill, and his colleagues will question Mr Attlee on the terms of the statement and the anxious interest of Parliament may promote a lengthy interrogation of the Prime Minister.

The Government recognises that the House of Commons and the House of Lords may conceivably demand

INDUSTRIES IN MIDLANDS TO SWITCH ON NEXT MONDAY

Domestic Fuel Rationing Remains In Force: More Stocks Needed

London, Feb. 19. The British Government to-night issued an order for "Operation Switch On," which will on Monday restore electricity supply to the industrial heart of England, where vital export plants have been at a standstill for nearly two weeks.

The area in which the use of electricity for industry will be permitted is centred on Birmingham and stretches to Crewe, Gloucester and Peterborough.

The Prime Minister, making this announcement in the House of Commons to-day, declared that the Government would not consider the situation safe in any area until two weeks' stocks were built up in each area.

Mr Attlee also stated that the Government was initiating talks between employers and trade unions for staggering hours of work in the restored area, so as to spread over the industrial load.

The areas in which the use of electricity for industry is still banned are the south-east, including London, and the north-west. Mr Attlee said that Parliament would be notified when it was considered safe to restart industry in those areas also. "We do not want rashness, but we do not want timidity," Mr Attlee said.

The Fuel Ministry announced to-night that yesterday British electricity undertakings had enough coal in stock to keep going for 150 days over the country as a whole, but London's power stations had only 115 days' stocks, based on restricted consumption estimates.

The Government's restoration of power to the Midlands industries does not imply any relaxation of restrictions on the domestic use of current, which still stand at the five-hour bar daily.

The Ministry of Fuel spokesman, Sir Guy Notl-Bower, warned at a press conference that the "gas position nothing like satisfactory, but there is no question just now of gas restrictions."

Suburban Luton, following the lead of Berlin, opened the first emergency warming centre for old people. Hot drinks as well as heat were provided from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Ice does interrupted navigation on the river Maas, in south Belgium. Little "niggle icebergs" choked the Scheldt estuary.

Vast ice field drifted in the North Sea and off the channel coasts.

ON THE CONTINENT

Temperatures in the Paris region dropped to 10 degrees Fahrenheit, a drop of about six degrees from Tuesday's lowest, the sharpest weather of the current cold spell.

Belgian temperatures hovered around 20 degrees.

Continued bad weather in Rome kept public works project labourers, most of them engaged in clearing jobs on the banks of the Tiber, from working the required minimum of 24 hours weekly, and they called for special Government assistance.

Rising temperatures were reported in southern Italy, however. Berlin with 20 degrees of frost and snow flurries, had at least five more deaths from freezing. The city's warming hails overflowed and queues formed before many of them.

Coal production last week in the West Midlands was 13,000 tons up on the corresponding week of last year.

The total number out of work through power cuts climbed yesterday to 2,114,000, it was officially announced. Some of the first back at work will be over 3,000 General Electric employees in Birmingham, where the arrival of coal will enable the firm to reopen production tomorrow with an emergency generator.

Coal production last week in the South Germany kept dozens of factories idle and sent hundreds of Germans to the woods in a desperate search for fuel.

U.S. Army forecasters predicted new falls and continued cold for an indefinite period.—Associated Press.

NO PROMISE ABOUT CUTS

The Ministry of Fuel spokesman asked whether it could be assumed that domestic power cuts would not continue through the winter, declared: "No such assumption can be made."

Meanwhile, in the Richmond area of north Yorkshire 900 troops were working their way through isolated villages.

More than 10,000 British troops, Poles, and German prisoners-of-war, were engaged to-day on snow clearance and coal-shifting in the Northern Command.

Commenting on the restoration of electricity to industry in the Midlands, Sir Miles Thomas, Vice-Chairman of the Nuffield organisation, one of Britain's largest automobile manufacturers, said: "This is good news for the motor industry, centred as it is mainly in Midlands area." All workers, men and management, could be relied upon to re-start exports of cars and trucks to earn home currency, he added.

(Continued on Page 4)

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Strike Called Off

San Francisco, Feb. 19. The Congress of Industrial Organisations Oil Workers to-day postponed for 24 hours the strike called against the west's largest oil refineries. Union leaders and a major oil company planned a meeting aimed at settling their wage dispute.

The President of the CIO Oil Workers International Union said he had ordered the postponement at the request of Commissioner Frank Wentig of the U.S. Conciliation Service.

The Standard Oil Company and the Union will meet to-day "in one final effort to reach agreement," according to the Union.—United Press.

13th Day Of Hunger Strike

Tokyo, Feb. 19. Thirty-nine-year-old Yoshiki Hoshino, who entered the 13th day of a 21-day hunger strike protesting against the alleged delay in the repatriation of overseas Japanese, told the United Press to-day he was sending a letter to Emperor Hirohito, urging him to fast for one week with no forecast of an early relief.

The temperature dropped to 10 degrees below zero in some districts on Tuesday night and was below freezing generally yesterday.

London's proverbially gloomy weather broke an all-time record. For the 18th successive day the sun failed to penetrate thick grey clouds. Seventeen days in December, 1890, was the longest previous sunless period.

Suburban Luton, following the lead of Berlin, opened the first emergency warming centre for old people. Hot drinks as well as heat were provided from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Sitting at a table in a downtown Tokyo park as a large crowd looked on, Hoshino said: "The Emperor has responsibility in speeding the repatriation of overseas Japanese, particularly soldiers who were called to the colours under the Emperor's name. I am going to urge the Emperor to fast one week because I think it will be more effective in raising public support than my fasting. The Emperor is not a strong man physically, so I cannot ask him to fast longer."

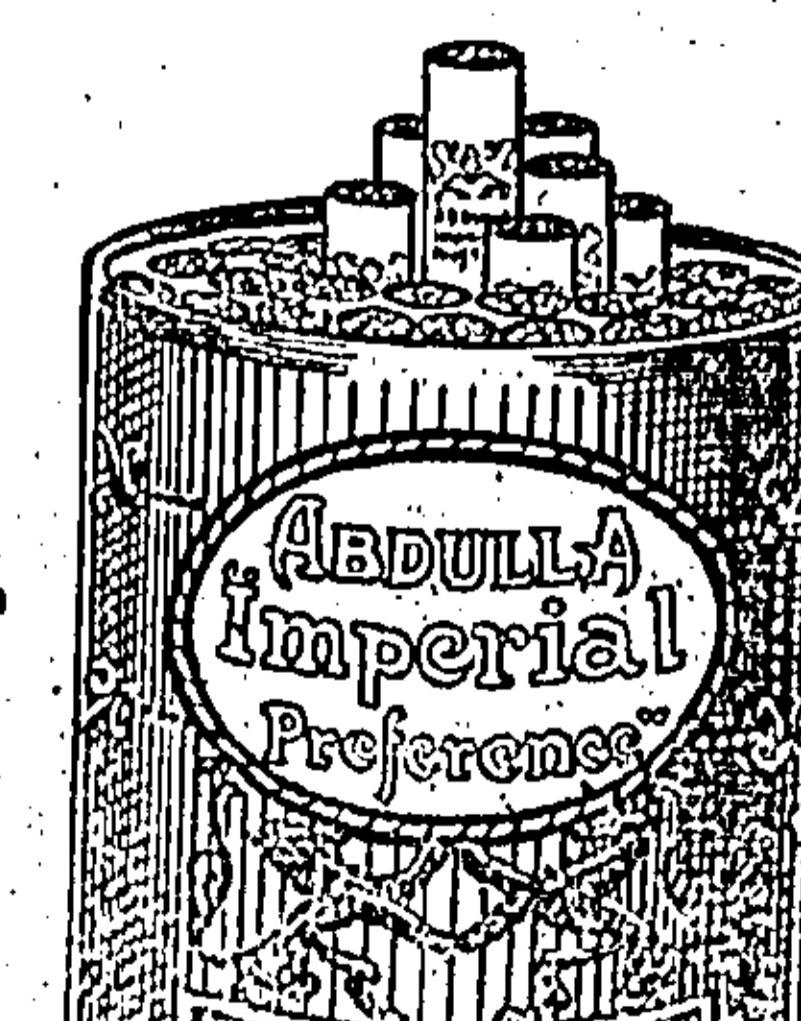
Hoshino said a 28-year-old Japanese woman—the wife of a soldier still overseas—had offered to join his hunger strike, but "I discouraged her because it is something too much for a woman to undertake."

Hoshino said he was still "feeling great" but had discontinued making speeches because he was "too weak" for that anymore. He expressed the wildest dreams of the most international minded if they have any regard left for financial solvency of our government and for the well-being of the United States citizens and future generations." —United Press.

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Austrian Seizures By Soviet Not Recognised

SAUDI ARABIA'S CROWN PRINCE

London, Feb. 19. The Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Amir Saud, who is arriving in London to-morrow, will be staying in London as the guest of the British Government, on his way home from the United States, it was authoritatively learned to-day. The Crown Prince is not coming to London on official business, it was stated. He is expected to stay about a week.—Reuter.

SEES END OF EMPIRE PREFERENCE

Canberra, Feb. 19. Empire Preference is doomed, no matter how much Australia or other food producing countries want to keep it, Dr H. C. Coombs, Australian Director-General of Reconstruction, was reported to-day to have told members of the Australian Parliamentary Labour Party.

Dr Coombs, Party members said, declared that preference would have to go. Britain had been forced into a position in which she would have to increase her exports by at least 75 percent over her prewar level. It was impossible for other British Commonwealth countries to provide the markets for this extra output.

The United States was the only market with this absorptive capacity and therefore Britain had to agree to the abandonment of Empire Preference so as to get the United States market.—Reuter.

SUSPECTED ROBBER IN U.S. EMBASSY

Rome, Feb. 19. United States Embassy officials announced to-day that an Italian, apparently attempting a robbery, had been captured in the Embassy grounds at 3 a.m. after the Marine guards and Italian police had fired 15 shots from revolvers at the man.

An alert Marine guard first saw the man and fired a warning shot. When the Italian sought to escape, other guards and police joined in the fire.

The officials said the man, who was not identified, was turned over to the Italian police for criminal investigation. The police said the case was a matter of "common thievery."—United Press.

TUNISIANS WANT FRENCH ALLIANCE

Paris, Feb. 19. An alliance with France was advocated to-day by Ben Romdhane, president of the Tunisian section of the Grand Council, in a speech at Tunis.

In order to settle problems vital to the country, help from France was indispensable "as well as an alliance with France," he said.

It was announced last December that the Tunisian Grand Council, at present partly elected by limited suffrage and partly by the Tunisian administration, was to be represented by an assembly elected by universal suffrage and composed of French and Tunisians in equal numbers.—Reuter.

MOSCOW ACCUSES U.S. OF MILITARY IMPERIALISM

New York, Feb. 19. Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov has not yet answered United States Secretary of State Gen George C. Marshall's vigorous note in defence of Under-Secretary Dean Acheson, but Soviet criticism of United States "military imperialism" by the maintenance of troops in China and "many other countries" was renewed to-day by Radio Moscow.

Commentator Anatoli Osipov said the presence of American troops in non-enemy countries is one of the most serious questions in postwar international relations. He quoted former Interior Secretary Harold Ickes as saying that President Truman has gone back on his word that the United States does not seek territorial expansion.

Osipov said the United States has troops in Europe, Greenland, Iceland, Australia, South America, the Arctic and the Near and Far East. He said the democratic people of the world can see no justification for the presence of American troops in non-enemy territory.—United Press.

The American deputy, General Mark Clark, told to-day's Deputies' discussion of German assets in Austria that the United States had never recognised and would never recognise the legality of many of the Soviet seizures of property in Austria.

He said the United States recognised as binding the character of the Potsdam Agreement, but because of the vagueness of the wording on the subject of German assets in Austria the Deputies must seek a clear definition.

He said Austria should be obliged to hand over, in accordance with the Potsdam Agreement and Four-Power decision, property which they agreed should be transferred, but this property should be subject to Austrian law in future.

General Clark said the question of German assets was a crucial factor in Austria's economic recovery, but repeated discussions for nearly two years in Vienna had been fruitless because of the repeated refusal of his Soviet colleague there to discuss the matter either bilaterally or on the Allied Commission.

He said the United States did not recognise many instances of Soviet seizure of property in Austria because they contradicted the Potsdam Agreement.

GUSEV'S INSISTENCE

The Soviet Deputy, Mr Feodor Gusev, presenting his draft on German assets, insisted that the question was a political one which involved the separation of Austria from Germany.

The Potsdam Agreement made the position quite clear on this issue, he said, but the Austrian Government preferred not to recognise these decisions, and no steps had been undertaken by Austria for recognition or fulfilment of the Potsdam Agreement since the Austrian Foreign Secretary, Dr Carl Gruber, finally recognised it before the Deputies.

Gusev did not agree that German assets should revert to Austrian legal jurisdiction or that German assets which were not to go to Austria should go to Austria. This was contrary to the Potsdam Agreement, he insisted.

EXTRATERRITORIAL RIGHTS

Clark also insisted that Gruber's recognition of the Potsdam Agreement before the Deputies some three weeks ago was quite adequate. He contended that Gusev's conception restricted Austria's sovereignty and tended to give extraterritorial rights within that country; besides, it failed to recognise Austria's right to nationalise property if proper payment were made; altogether that it tended to nullify the setting up of an independent state.

The British proposal on German assets suggested defining them as enterprises owned by Germans on August 2, 1945 or before March, 1938, thus taking in those owned before and following the Anschluss. Clark agreed to this in principle.

The Russian proposal provided that German assets held by the Allies before the Anschluss should revert to them as well as any transferred to Germans afterwards, except where it was forced upon Austrian owners. There was no exact definition of assets.

The Deputies, in view of the complexity of the issue, agreed that it should be referred to the Economic Committee and asked for a report back by February 24.—United Press.

COMMONS STATEMENT

London, Feb. 19. Mr Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, urged by Labour Member Peter Freeman to make a statement on Austria, replied in the House of Commons to-day that he would bear in mind the possibility of making such a statement, but he thought that the British Government's policy was in general well known to the Austrian Government and public, as it had been made clear on many occasions.

Mr Bevin added: "The British Government take their stand upon the Moscow declaration of 1943 (on Austrian independence) and members of Parliament will also be aware that negotiations for an Austrian treaty are at present being carried on by the Deputies in London and I hope will be com-

pleted for the Foreign Ministers at their meeting in Moscow next month."

Mr Freeman had asked him to make a statement, following the deputation of leading members of the Austrian Government who were recently received in Britain, and particularly on whether the British Government intended to recognise the freedom and independence of Austria, withdraw all foreign troops, restore former borders and complete the separation of Austria from Germany.

Mr Freeman asked if in view of the fact that the greatest barrier to Austria's recovery was the existence of so many Nazis and Fascists, steps would be taken to investigate these men who fled from their countries to escape vengeance.

Mr Bevin replied: "We are doing all we can with regard to displaced persons and people who are under our control."—Reuter.

Speculation On Admiral Cooke's Visit

Washington, Feb. 20. Admiral Charles M. Cooke, commander of the United States Fleet in the West Pacific, arrived here by plane to-day and began a round of conferences, precipitating speculation that United States naval forces may soon leave China.

Navy officials said the only subject was "the changing situation in China."

United States Naval Sources declined to speculate on the possibility of Adm. Charles M. Cooke's surprise visit to Washington being a prelude to removal of Naval forces from China.

Informants sources said the presence of naval units in Chinese waters was connected with the overall American policy in the Pacific rather than with General George C. Marshall's mediation efforts whose failure resulted in an order for the removal of the army and Marines.

MISCONCEPTION

These sources saw little likelihood of any positive action affecting the United States fleet in the western Pacific port facilities at Tsingtao and Shanghai until President Truman and Gen. Marshall determined the new policy covering the entire western Pacific.

Diplomatic sources said a general misconception existed that the Navy was establishing a permanent base at Tsingtao.

It was explained that its location was for a school for training Chinese crewmen.

The United States fleet base remains at Guam.

American civilians in China are receiving at least mental comfort from the presence of United States warships at Shanghai.

Admiral Cooke is aware of this feeling. If the Western Pacific fleet is withdrawn from China it is believed here a small advisory unit would remain at Tsingtao to aid in training the Chinese until China's new Navy vessels are manned.—Associated Press.

SWITCH ON NEXT MONDAY

(Continued from Page 1)

North Sea ice-floes are to-day menacing not only Britain's fishing fleets but also coal ships battling down the stormy east coast with fuel urgently needed to build up power station and industrial stocks in London.

Drifting westward at about eight kilometres per day, the floes carried away buoys, markings and wrecks and were at noon to-day reported about 80 kilometres off Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

MINIATURE ICEBERGS

The largest of the many ice-floes reported in the past week by British fishermen in the fishing grounds of the North Sea is about 800 metres wide and about five metres high above water level. Trawlers crews arriving at the fishing port of Lowestoft reported that it took 26 minutes to pass the ice.

These miniature icebergs are larger than anything ever seen in the southern part of the North Sea.

Bitterly cold conditions prevail in the fishing grounds and ships return covered with ice.

The sun broke through low cloud over London just before noon to-day, but was not strong enough to record on the Kew Observatory instruments, and so the capital's weather established an all-time record of 18 sunless days.

Twelve hundred Army lorries went into action this morning to speed up delivery of coal from pits to railheads and power plants. Road conditions are still bad in many parts of Britain.

Snow is falling to-day in Dublin, where the fuel situation is also precarious.—Reuter.

POCKET CARTOON



Byrd Airmen Find More Undiscovered Territory

Little America, Feb. 19. A Navy exploration plane circled the vapour-shrouded own active volcano, Mount Erebus, on Monday night unknown "backyard" of a high mountain range system which studs the western shore of Ross Sea.

The plane was one of five which took off from the snow-strip of Little America which had been hardened by the temperatures slipping daily below minus 20 degrees Fahrenheit as the Antarctic summer wanes.

Land-based planes explored eastward and southward and are now striking westward, while an unprecedented series of sunny days, which began on Sunday, continues.

The plane flew south-west across the neck of Ross Ice shelf at the beginning of a ten and a half hours and 1,850-mile trip. Rising high to get above bad weather in front, the plane crossed Queen Alexandra mountain range at a position 60 miles north-west of Beardmore Glacier. Once across the mountains, it entered undiscovered territory.

PHOTOGRAPHS MADE

It turned north and flew a course of 50 miles inland from the freezecovered Ross Sea coast, photographing the "backyard" between the mountains, some of which have been charted by land parties, and the vast plateau of Victoria Land to the left.

Winging approximately 600 miles northward, the aircraft photographed hundreds of mountains—rugged, reddish-brown rock outcroppings with crags stepping down like terraces into snow-clad bases. The plateau to the left was flat but broken here and there by isolated peaks.

Pilot Lt Erwin Spencer said: "One of the most amazing things I saw were several frozen lakes far inland in valleys between mountains. They were of a beautiful deep green colour. The little round lakes were frozen over with what looked like clear ice."

HIT HIGH CLOUDS

The planes went past the 15,100-foot Mount Markham and other known peaks, reduced their altitude and then, at the end of the northward trek, turned east toward McMurdo Sound between the mountains but high enough to get over the 13,000-foot Mount Lister. They then hit high clouds and had to climb 14,000 feet with the temperature 40 degrees below zero.

There they contacted the ice-breaker Burton Island, which is now observing the weather in McMurdo Sound.

The plane, some of Mount Erebus, on Ross Island, was jutting 1,000 feet above the clouds when Lt Spencer circled it, checking the altitude which showed on maps at 13,200 feet. The plane computed the volcano's height at 13,500 feet.—United Press.

DECLARED OUT OF ALIGNMENT

London, Feb. 20. Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert declared yesterday that the Empire's defence framework was "somewhat out of alignment" because of troubles in the Middle and Far East.

"On a 1939 evaluation, geographically we are in a bad case," Sir Philip told the Royal Empire Society. "Other parts of the Empire must now be called in to help in re-establishing the framework of our defence, at present somewhat out of alignment."

He said that Britain's proposals to grant independence to India and Burma, the growth of nationalism in Ceylon, together with difficulties in Egypt and Palestine "all appeared to militate against an orderly plan of Empire defence."

"Treaties of mutual assistance may emerge in time, but they are not yet signed, and until they are we can do little but await the outcome of the political developments which we have, I think rightly, encouraged in the past," Sir Philip said.

Regarding the aid which he suggested other parts of the Empire might give Britain, the Air Chief Marshal said: "Fortunately for us, the greatly improved performance of modern aircraft makes this possible."—Associated Press.

OUTWARD MAILED

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Airmail: Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 3:30 p.m.

Airway: Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Manilla, 3 p.m.

Mailair: Bangkok, 3:30 p.m.

Manila: 3 p.m.

Sabah: 3 p.m.

Macau, Canton, 3 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

Airmail: Friday, February 21

Manila, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Canton, Nanking, Hankow, Wuhan, 3 p.m.

San Francisco, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, 2 p.m.

Macau, Tsinshan, Shekki, 3 p.m.

Monte: 3 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

Saturday, February 22

Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney, Auckland, 3:30 p.m.

Cairo, 3:30 p.m.

Saiwan, London, 3:30 p.m.

Canton, 3:30 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

Sunday, February 23

Manila, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Canton, (via Vancouver) 3 p.m.

San Francisco, 3 p.m.

Shanghai, 2 p.m.

Amoy, Swatow, Saigon, 3 p.m.

Strait, 3 p.m.

Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki, 3 p.m.

Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

Peiping Police Arrests

Peiping, Feb. 20. Stepping up the tempo of "undesirable elements" in Peiping, police chief Tang Yung-hsien has rounded up more than 2,000 persons and retained 1,689 under arrest.

Although it was known that recent Communist attack at Tung-hsien, 13 miles east of Peiping, aroused concern, the Generalissimo's Peiping office said the city-wide check-up was not connected with the search for members of the Communist underground.

Tang said the dragnet yielded 1,63 improper, obscure police registrations, 43 "